

### **13. SOLID WASTE RECYCLING AND DISPOSAL**

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Several options for the collection, containment, and reduction of solid waste that is generated within marine recreational facilities are proposed in this section. Solid waste includes:

- trash and recyclables (paper, bottles, cans, plastics);
- hull-cleaning debris (paint); and
- waste generated from general boat maintenance (fiberglass, wood, grit).

If this waste is collected and disposed of properly, its impact on the environment can be minimized.

Provide trash receptacles in convenient locations and in adequate numbers to handle the amount of trash generated. The receptacles should be emptied on a regular basis before they overflow. Usually facilities have a centralized location for trash collection. This collection facility may be regulated by a local ordinance for its location, height and appearance. Some marinas regulate the accessibility of the collection facility by fencing it in to avoid problems with improper disposal of items such as oil.

Put into place a public education, outreach, and training program for boaters to prevent improper disposal of polluting material. Posters and brochures are available from the Maine State Planning Office which encourage boaters not to dump their trash overboard.

The easier and more convenient recycling is for boaters, the more cooperative they will be. The marina management is best able to determine how to make recycling receptacles adequate and convenient, but following are some general recommendations:

- Provide facilities for the recycling of materials, such as glass, aluminum, plastic, newspapers, and batteries. Inventory recyclable material in your facility, and identify what outlets exist for removing recycled material once it is collected. Design your program around those materials. Call the Maine State Planning Office for information on markets for waste materials. Also check with your local municipality to see what materials are recycled in the local transfer station. Once the program is created, start slowly and build on success.
- In selecting recycling containers, first decide how the recycling containers will be collected and sorted. Consider the weight of a full container and judge whether it can be dumped by one person. Can some recyclables be collected together in one container (i.e. plastic, glass and aluminum)? Should containers have lids to protect the contents from spilling out and prevent rain water from getting in?
- When locating recycling containers, consider the amount and type of use in certain portions of the marina, the distance between the end of piers and dumpsters in the parking lot, the number of customers, etc.

Possible locations for receptacles include: next to trash containers; the land-side foot of the dock; close to bathrooms and showers; next to vending machines, fuel docks, and transient docks; and in the marina office and ship's store.

- Institute a recycling program for used oil filters. Ideally, old filters should be drained and crushed before disposal. The objective of this process is to purge as much oil from the filter as possible. Commercial machinery designed to do this is available. It may be cost effective for a group of marinas in a busy harbor area to purchase the machinery for shared use. It may also be possible to work with an operation that already has the machinery, such as an automotive oil and lube station.
- Waste oil filters, if not recycled, must be managed as hazardous waste under the Maine Rules and Regulations for Hazardous Waste Generation, Transportation, Treatment, Storage, and Disposal. Waste oil filters should not be discarded in the trash. For additional information contact Maine DEP, Bureau of Remediations and Waste Management at (207) 287-2651.

### **RECOMMENDED OPERATIONS**

- Waste disposal and/or collection bins, dumpsters, and containers should be clearly marked, and accessible to patrons.
- Solid waste disposal areas should have signs that clearly spelling out the rules and regulations for disposal, including information about which materials are not acceptable for disposal at the site.
- The area surrounding solid waste collection facilities should be inspected daily or more frequently by marina personnel, and any waste should be cleaned up from the surrounding grounds.
- Dumpsters containing solid wastes from repair areas should be covered.
- Waste disposal areas should be conveniently located with respect to repair and maintenance areas.
- Any waste receptacles placed on docks or near the water's edge should be secured to prevent them from tipping over.
- Provide for separate receptacles for recyclable solid and liquid waste. Furnish containers for glass, recyclable plastics, scrap metal, aluminum, wood pallets, papers, cardboard, and other recyclables in clearly marked, accessible locations.
- Appropriate receptacles for waste oil and antifreeze should be provided.

- Use tarps and vacuums to contain and collect paint chips, sandings, and other debris from boat maintenance areas. Dispose of non-hazardous solids in a covered dumpster or other covered solid waste receptacle. Dispose of hazardous wastes in accordance with this manual.
- Regularly clean areas that collect wastes to prevent debris from falling or getting blown into the water. Cleaning with a vacuum is the preferred method for collecting sandings and trash. Sandblasting debris should be collected and stored with the spent grit and removed frequently. Do not hose down decks or docks when it might wash debris into the drains or directly into the receiving waters.
- Reuse or recycle empty drums rather than dispose them as solid waste. If this is not possible, empty drums should be flattened and made unusable.

Marina operators are responsible for the contents of their dumpsters, and hazardous waste should never be placed in them. Dumpsters should be locked to prevent "midnight dumping." Refer also to the spill prevention practices on page 12-1, and the BMPs for storing and handling hazardous waste, page 11-1.

